

10523782

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:26:41 ON 28 SEP 2008

-> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
SINCE FILE ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST .21 .21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:27:22 ON 28 SEP 2008
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 SEP 2008 HIGHEST RN 1053621-88-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 SEP 2008 HIGHEST RU 1053621-88-7

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<http://www.cas.org/support/stn/gen/stndoc/properties.html>

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--> s ?cyclovir
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L1          46 CYCLOVIR
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=> file medicine
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
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FNU! ESTIMATED COST 5.61 5.92

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FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 14:27:35 ON 28 SEP 2008

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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:27:35 ON 28 SEP 2008

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=> s 11 or ?cyclovir
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'ADISNEWS'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'DDFB'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'DGENE'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'DRUGMONOG2'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'IPA'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'LIFESCI'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'NUTRACEUT'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'PCTGEN'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR FILE 'PHARMAML'
33 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 108103 L1 OR ?CYCLOVIR

Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation.
Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID'
would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term. Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words, for example, the Basic Index.

=> s psoriasis/ab
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L3 99157 PSORIASIS/AB

=> s 12 and 13
L4 127 L2 AND L3

=> s valacyclovir
L5 5458 VALACYCLOVIR

=> s 14 and 15
L6 5 L4 AND L5

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):16
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 5 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 17 1-5 ibib, kwic

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 20071670138 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:102133
 TITLE: Compositions and methods for treating dermatological conditions
 INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Jie; Warner, Kevin S.; Sharma, Sanjay
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zars, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 18
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007070643	A2	20070621	WO 2006-US47747	20061214
WO 2007070643	A3	20080508		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CI, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RN: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
AU 2006326388	A1	20070621	AU 2006-326388	20061214
AU 2006339350	A1	20070907	AU 2006-339350	20061214
EP 1959929	A2	20080827	EP 2006-847657	20061214
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, RS				
EP 1968541	A2	20080917	EP 2006-849969	20061214
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
		US 2005-750465P	P	20051214
		US 2005-750522P	P	20051214
		US 2005-750524P	P	20051214
		US 2005-750637P	P	20051214
		US 2005-750521P	P	20051214
		WO 2006-US47747	W	20061214
		WO 2006-US48059	W	20061214

AB . . . drug which can treat various dermatol. conditions, such as a bacterial infection, a virus infection, a fungal infection, alopecia, dermatitis, psoriasis, or photodamaged skin. The formulation can include a drug, a solvent vehicle, and a solidifying agent. The solvent vehicle can . . . after at least a portion of the volatile solvent system is evaporated Thus, an adhesive solidifying formulation was prepared containing acyclovir 3%, ethanol 21%, Eudragit RL-PO 15%, isostearic acid 31%, and trolamine 30%. The formulation provided significant penetration of the active. . . skin, which was greater than the marketed Zovirax cream. The combination of isostearic acid and trolamine enhanced the flux of acyclovir. The formulation

showed a sustained delivery of acyclovir for up to 8 h. It is reasonable to assume based on the drug load and the continued presence of the non-volatile solvent that the delivery of acyclovir would continue at the reported flux values for as long as the subject desires to leave the adhesive solidifying formulation.

IT 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 52-01-7, Spironolactone 54-42-2, Idoxuridine 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 56-81-5D, Glycerol, fatty acid esters 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, fatty acid esters 60-29-7, Diethyl ether, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 67-73-2, Fluconolone acetonide 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 70-00-8, Trifluridine 71-23-8, Propanol, biological studies 71-36-3, Butanol, biological studies 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 74-98-6, Propane, biological studies 75-37-6, 1,1-Difluoroethane 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-86-1, Tromethamine 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 78-93-3, Methyl ethyl ketone, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, derivs. 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, biological studies 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, derivs., polymers 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 87-99-0, Xylitol 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate 97-00-7, Dinitrochlorobenzene 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-79-3, Pyroglutamic acid 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 102-60-3, Neutrol TE 102-71-6, Trolamine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 104-46-1, p-Propenylanisole 104-55-2, Cinnamaldehyde 106-69-4, 1,2,6-Hexanetriol 106-97-8, Butane, biological studies 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 108-05-4, Vinyl acetate, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 109-66-0, Pentane, biological studies 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, copolymers 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-40-7, Diethyl sebacate 110-54-3, Hexane, biological studies 110-97-4, Diisopropanol amine 111-02-4, Squalene 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, biological studies 111-62-6, Ethyl oleate 111-90-0, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-38-9D, Undecylenic acid, derivs. 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 114-07-8, Erythromycin 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 115-11-7, Isobutene, biological studies 120-40-1, Lauric diethanolamide 120-51-4, Benzyl benzoate 123-39-7, N-Methylformamide 123-92-2, Isoamyl acetate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 131-11-3, Dimethyl phthalate 138-86-3, Limonene 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 149-32-6, Erythritol 151-41-7, Lauryl sulfate 294-40-6, Cyclopentasiloxane 302-79-4, Tretinoin 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 382-67-2, Desoximethasone 431-89-0, 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane 515-98-0, Ammonium lactate 518-28-5, Podofilox 585-86-4, Lactitol 585-88-6, Maltitol 638-94-8, Desonide 646-06-0D, Dioxolane, alkyl derivs. 661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 676-46-0, Sodium malate 690-39-1, 1,1,1,3,3-Hexafluoropropane 768-94-5, Amantadine 777-11-7, Haloprogin 811-97-2, 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane 872-50-4, N-Methylpyrrolidone, biological studies 886-38-4, Diphenylcyclopropanone 996-31-6, Potassium lactate 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1320-51-0, Hydroxyethyl urea 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin B 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 1984-15-2, Medronic acid 2002-29-1, Flumethasone pivalate 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate

2892-62-8, Squaric acid dibutyl ester 3056-17-5, Stavudine 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 4070-80-8 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5306-85-4, Dimethyl isosorbide 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6283-92-7, Lauryl lactate 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7681-93-8, Pimaricin 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 8011-96-9, Calamine 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9002-88-4D, Polyethylene, oxidized 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4 9003-70-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-70-7, Divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-35-7 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9004-81-3, Polyethylene glycol laurate 9004-95-9 9004-96-0, Polyethylene glycol oleate 9004-99-3, PEG stearate 9005-00-9 9005-07-6, Polyethylene glycol dioleate 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-63-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan 9005-63-4D, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan, fatty acid esters 9005-67-8 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9011-16-9, Maleic anhydride-vinyl methyl vinyl ether copolymer 9011-21-6, PEG glyceryl stearate 9063-89-2, PEG-octyl phenyl ether 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 13609-67-1, Hydrocortisone butyrate 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16057-43-5, 2-[*Octadecyloxy*]ethoxyethanol 16325-47-6 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 24938-16-7, Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-butyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 25013-16-5, Butylated hydroxyanisole 25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 25122-41-2, Clobetasol 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 25212-88-8, Methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-68-3D, PEG, alkyl ethers and fatty acid esters 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25395-31-7, Diacetin 25496-72-4, Glycerol monooleate 25608-33-7, Butyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 25618-55-7, Polyglycerol 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 26446-35-5, Monoacetin 27214-38-6, Glycerol monomyristate 27220-47-9, Econazole 28874-51-3 30399-84-9, Isostearic acid 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 31694-55-0D, triesters with fatty acids 32222-06-3, Calcitriol 33434-24-1, Ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-trimethylammonioethyl methacrylate chloride copolymer 33434-24-1 33564-31-7, Diflorasone diacetate 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 37321-65-6, Propylene glycol stearate 37353-59-6, Hydroxymethyl cellulose 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 41621-49-2, Ciclopiroxolamine 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 53237-50-6 54182-62-6, Polacrilin 54578-91-5, Gantraz ES 425 56275-01-5 57107-95-6 57333-96-7, Tacalcitol 57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone valerate 59227-89-3, Azone 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64519-82-0, Isomalt 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 66734-13-2, Alclometasone dipropionate 66852-54-8, Halobetasol propionate 67352-02-7 67915-31-5, Terconazole 68424-04-4, Polydextrose 69655-05-6, Didanosine 75537-01-8, Gantraz S 97
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solidifying adhesive compns. for treating dermatol. conditions)
IT 78474-45-0, Plastoid B 78613-35-1, Amorolfine 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 82410-32-0, *Gancyclovir* 83919-23-7,
Mometasone furoate 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 98319-26-7,

Finasteride 99011-02-6, Imiquimod 101828-21-1, Butenafine
104227-87-4, Famciclovir 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 106392-12-5,
 Poloxamer 112965-21-6, Calcipotriol 113852-37-2, Cidofovir
 118292-40-3, Tazarotene 121854-68-0 124832-26-4,
Valacyclovir 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 129618-40-2, Nevirapine
 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 135668-52-9, Dermacryl 79 136470-78-5,
 Abacavir 136817-59-9, Delavirdine 137071-32-0, Picrolimus
 137234-62-9, Voriconazole 139110-80-8, Zanamivir 143780-36-3, Ethylene
 glycol-vinyl alcohol copolymer 145687-02-1, Pemulen TR 2 150378-17-9,
 Indinavir 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 158820-14-5
 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 161814-49-9, Amprenavir 162808-62-0,
 Caspofungin 166663-25-8, Anidulafungin 171228-49-2, Posaconazole
 171664-79-2, Lactic acid-L-lactic acid copolymer 182760-06-1,
 Rauconazole 195868-36-1, Phenyl trimethicone 196618-13-0, Oseltamivir
 227755-70-6 235114-32-6, Micafungin 357263-71-9, Honey Quat 50
 855659-57-3
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (solidifying adhesive compns. for treating dermatol. conditions)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:109827 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Compositions and methods for treating inflammatory
 diseases of the skin
 INVENTOR(S): Rothbard, Jonathan B., Cupertino, CA, United States
 Wender, Paul A., Menlo Park, CA, United States
 McGrane, P. Leo, Mountain View, CA, United States
 Sista, Lalitha V. S., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
 Kirschberg, Thorsten A., Mountain View, CA, United
 States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CellGate, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA, United States (U.S.
 corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6730293	B1	20040504
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-645689		20000824 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-150510P	19990824 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weberman, Edward J.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	31 Drawing Figure(s); 23 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2967	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . as hydrocortisone, cyclosporin and FK506 across into and across
 one or more layers of the skin for the treatment of psoriasis
 and other inflammatory diseases of the skin.

DETD . . . limited to, azole antifungals such as itraconazole, myconazole
 and fluconazole. Examples of antiviral agents include, but are not
 limited to, acyclovir, famciclovir, and valacyclovir
 . Such agents are useful for treating viral diseases, e.g., herpes.

IT 51-21-8, 5 Fluorouracil 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies
 60-54-8D, Tetracycline, derivs. 65-45-2, Salicylamide 69-53-4,
 Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 100-33-4,
 Pentamidine 110-86-1D, Pyridine, trifluoro derivs., biological studies

147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 1403-66-3, Gentamicin
 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 9004-10-8, Insulin,
 biological studies 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin
 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 22916-47-8, Miconazole 57014-02-5, Eel
 calcitonin 58822-25-6, Leucine enkephalin 59277-89-3,
 Acyclovir 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin
 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4,
 Fluconazole
 (compns. and methods for enhancing drug delivery across and into
 epithelial tissues)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004070493 MEDLINE <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14872168
 TITLE: Drug approval highlights for 2003.
 AUTHOR: Laustsen Gary; Wimett Lynn
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Regis University, Denver, Colorado, USA.
 SOURCE: The Nurse practitioner, (2004 Feb) Vol. 29, No. 2, pp.
 8-15, 19-21; quiz 21-3. Ref: 28
 Journal code: 7603663. ISSN: 0361-1817.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Nursing Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200404
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Feb 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 1 May 2004
 Entered Medline: 30 Apr 2004

AB . . . hormone therapy), Uroxatral (for benign prostatic hypertrophy),
 Levitra (for erectile dysfunction), Flumist (for preventing influenza),
 Xolair (for asthma), Raptiva (for psoriasis), Cubicin (for skin
 infections), Crestor (for hypercholesterolemia), and Coreg (for severe
 heart failure).

CT Check Tags: Female; Male
*Acyclovir: AA, analogs & derivatives
*Acyclovir: TU, therapeutic use
 *Cardiovascular Agents: TU, therapeutic use
 Cardiovascular Diseases: DT, drug therapy
 *Dermatologic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
 *Drug. . .
 RN 124832-27-5 (valacyclovir); 5633-20-5 (oxybutynin);
 59277-89-3 (Acyclovir); 7004-03-7 (Valine)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 5 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:114970 TOXCENTER <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 COPYRIGHT: Copyright (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41-09588
 TITLE: Drug approval highlights for 2003
 AUTHOR(S): Laustsen, G; Wimett, L
 SOURCE: Nurse Practitioner (USA), (2004) Vol. 29, pp.
 8-11,14-15,19-21. 28 Refs.
 CODEN: NRPJD. ISSN: 0361-1817.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: IPA
 OTHER SOURCE: IPA 2004:9587
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 May 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 25 May 2004

AB. . . hormone therapy), Uroxatral (for benign prostatic hypertrophy),

Levitra (for erectile dysfunction), Flumist (for preventing influenza), Xolair (for asthma), Raptiva (for psoriasis), Cubicin (for skin infections), Crestor (for hypercholesterolemia), and Coreg (for severe heart failure).

ST Miscellaneous Descriptors

Oxybutynin; urinary incontinence
Valacyclovir; Herpes zoster
Alfuzosin; prostatic hyperplasia
Vardenafil; impotence
Influenza vaccines; approvals
Efalizumab; psoriasis
Daptomycin; staphylococcal infections
Carvedilol; heart failure
Omalizumab; asthma
Rosuvastatin calcium; hypercholesterolemia
Estradiol diacetate; postmenopause
Urinary incontinence; oxybutynin
Parasympatholytic agents; oxybutynin
Herpes zoster; valacyclovir
Antivirals; valacyclovir
Prostatic hyperplasia; alfuzosin
Sympatholytic agents; alfuzosin
Impotence; vardenafil
Vasodilating agents; vardenafil
Influenza; immunization
Immunization; influenza
Vaccines; influenza
Immunomodulating agents; efalizumab
Psoriasis; efalizumab
Staphylococcal infections; daptomycin
Antibiotics; daptomycin
Heart failure; carvedilol
Cardiac drugs; carvedilol
Asthma; . . .

RN 5633-20-5 (Oxybutynin)
124832-26-4 (Valacyclovir)
81403-80-7 (Alfuzosin)
224785-90-4 (Vardenafil)
(Influenza vaccines)
214745-43-4 (Efalizumab)
103060-53-3 (Daptomycin)
72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)
242138-07-4 (Omalizumab)
147098-20-2 (Rosuvastatin calcium)
3434-88-6 (Estradiol diacetate)

CN Oxybutynin (Oxytrol); Omalizumab (Xolair); Valacyclovir (Valtrex); Alfuzosin (Uroxatral); Vardenafil (Levitra); Rosuvastatin calcium (Crestor); Estradiol diacetate (Femring); Carvedilol (Coreg); Influenza vaccines (Flumist); Efalizumab (Raptiva); Daptomycin (Cubicin)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003.214302 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>

TITLE: Antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory peptides

INVENTOR(S): McNicol, Patricia J., Vancouver, CANADA

Pawlak, Sonia K., Vancouver, CANADA

Rubinchik, Evelina, Richmond, CANADA

Cameron, Dale, Richmond, CANADA

Guarna, Maria Marta, Vancouver, CANADA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MICROLOGIX BIOTECH INC., Vancouver, CANADA, V6S 2L2
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20030148945	A1	20030807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-229368	A1	20020826 (10)
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-315003P	20010824 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2380		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	. . . peptides are cationic peptides. The peptides are useful for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, such as microorganism-caused infections, acne, and psoriasis. The peptides and peptide formulations may be used topically or parenterally.		
DETD	. . . also be used in combination with anti-viral agents. Exemplary anti-viral agents include, but are not limited to, amantadine hydrochloride, rimantadine, <u>acyclovir</u> , famciclovir, foscarnet, ganciclovir sodium, idoxuridine, ribavirin, sorivudine, trifluoridine, <u>valacyclovir</u> , vidarabin, didanosine, stavudine, zalcitabine, zidovudine, interferon alpha, and edoxudine.		

=> s acyclovir
L8 63066 ACYCLOVIR

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:26:41 ON 28 SEP 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:27:22 ON 28 SEP 2008
L1 46 S ?CYCLOVIR

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT 14:27:35 ON 28 SEP 2008
L2 108103 S L1 OR ?CYCLOVIR
L3 99157 S PSORIASIS/AB
L4 127 S L2 AND L3
L5 5458 S VALACYCLOVIR
L6 5 S L4 AND L5
L7 5 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 63066 S ACYCLOVIR

=> s l8 and l4
L9 74 L8 AND L4

=> s 19 and <20020809
MISSING TERM 'AND <20020809'
The search profile that was entered contains a logical operator followed immediately by another operator.

10523782

=> s 19 and <2002

MISSING TERM 'AND <2002'

The search profile that was entered contains a logical operator followed immediately by another operator.

=> s 19 <20020809

NUMERIC EXPRESSION NOT VALID 'L225 <20020809'

Numeric search expressions contain an operator (>, <, =<, =>), a field qualifier, and the number or a range to be searched. Examples of valid expressions are 'LD>6', '260-280/MW', and '10 < LD < 30'. For a list of field codes in the current file, enter "HELP SFIELDS" at an arrow prompt (>>). For more information on searching in numeric fields, enter "HELP NUMERIC".

=> s 19<2002

NUMERIC EXPRESSION NOT VALID 'L225<2002'

Numeric search expressions contain an operator (>, <, =<, =>), a field qualifier, and the number or a range to be searched. Examples of valid expressions are 'LD>6', '260-280/MW', and '10 < LD < 30'. For a list of field codes in the current file, enter "HELP SFIELDS" at an arrow prompt (>>). For more information on searching in numeric fields, enter "HELP NUMERIC".

=> s 19 < 2002

NUMERIC EXPRESSION NOT VALID 'L225 < 2002'

Numeric search expressions contain an operator (>, <, =<, =>), a field qualifier, and the number or a range to be searched. Examples of valid expressions are 'LD>6', '260-280/MW', and '10 < LD < 30'. For a list of field codes in the current file, enter "HELP SFIELDS" at an arrow prompt (>>). For more information on searching in numeric fields, enter "HELP NUMERIC".

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:26:41 ON 28 SEP 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:27:22 ON 28 SEP 2008

L1 46 S ?CYCLOVIR

FILE 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CAPLUS, DDFB, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIOBASE, IFIPAT, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPRODUCT, IPA, KOSMET, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NLDB, NUTRACEUT, PASCAL, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, ...' ENTERED AT 14:27:35 ON 28 SEP 2008

L2 108103 S L1 OR ?CYCLOVIR

L3 99157 S PSORIASIS/AB

L4 127 S L2 AND L3

L5 5458 S VALACYCLOVIR

L6 5 S L4 AND L5

L7 5 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L8 63066 S ACYCLOVIR

L9 74 S L8 AND L4

=> s 19 and pd<2002

6 FILES SEARCHED...

'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

15 FILES SEARCHED...

10523782

'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
22 FILES SEARCHED...
'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
30 FILES SEARCHED...
32 FILES SEARCHED...
L10 28 L9 AND PD<2002

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l10
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, DGENE, DRUGMONOG2,
IMSPRODUCT, KOSMET, NUTRACEUT, PCTGEN, PHARMAML, USGENE'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 22 DUP REM L10 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 1-22 ibib, kwic

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:719000 CAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080928>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1351:262277
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for managing
skin conditions
INVENTOR(S): Murad, Howard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 18 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,071,541.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6296880	B1	20011002	US 2000-549202	20000413 <--
US 6071541	A	20000606	US 1999-330127	19990611 <--
US 20020041901	A1	20020411	US 2001-878231	20010612
US 6383523	B2	20020507		
US 20030007939	A1	20030109	US 2002-77928	20020220
US 20020172719	A1	20021121	US 2002-93443	20020311
US 7018660	B2	20060328		
US 20040091548	A1	20040513	US 2003-702453	20031107
US 20060051429	A1	20060309	US 2005-249496	20051014
PRORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1998-94775P	P 19980731
			US 1999-330127	A2 19990611
			US 2000-549202	A1 20000413
			US 2001-878231	A2 20010612
			US 2001-953431	A2 20010917
			US 2002-93443	A1 20020311

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

PI	US 6296880	B1	20011002	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6296880	B1	20011002				
	US 6071541	A	20000606				
	US 20020041901	A1	20020411				
	US 6383523	B2	20020507				
	US 20030007939	A1	20030109				

US 20020172719	A1	20021121	US 2002-93443	20020311
US 7018660	B2	20060328		
US 20040091548	A1	20040513	US 2003-702453	20031107
US 20060051429	A1	20060309	US 2005-249496	20051014

AB . . . methods for the cleansing of skin to facilitate the prevention, treatment, and management of skin conditions, such as seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, folliculitis, rosacea, perioral dermatitis, acne, impetigo and other inflammatory skin conditions, and the like, including a sufficient amount of an.

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 557-34-2, Zinc acetate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 39809-25-1, Penciclovir 41621-49-2, Ciclopiprox olamine 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 68797-35-3, Dipotassium glycyrrhizate

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. for managing skin conditions containing acids and hydrogen peroxide and antivirals and other actives)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:100886 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory formulations for inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D., Bellmore, NY, United States
Siff, Elliott J., Westport, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcide Corporation, Redmond, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 37263	E1	20010703 <--
	US 5384134		19950124 (Original)
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-787144		19970122 (8)
	US 1993-115461		19930901 (Original)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-930088, filed on 14 Aug 1992, now abandoned Division of Ser. No. US 1990-543655, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned Division of Ser. No. US 1988-202758, filed on 3 Jun 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4956184 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-190798, filed on 6 May 1988, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Reissue
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Seed and Berry LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 767
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is disclosed a method for treating dermatologic diseases caused by microbial overgrowth or inflammation, such as psoriasis, fungal infections, eczema, dandruff, acne, genital herpes lesions, and leg ulcers. There is further disclosed an antiviral lubricating composition that.

SUMM . . . and secondary attacks become less frequent with time.

Treatments include drying agents to symptomatically lessen the discomfort of the lesion. Acyclovir, applied topically, tends to decrease pain of the primary lesions, but it has not proven very effective for decreasing viral shedding or lesion duration. Topical acyclovir has not been shown to be particularly effective for reducing or treating recurrent disease.

SUMM Acyclovir is a purine nucleoside analog that is selectively cidal to the herpes simplex virus because only the thymidine kinase enzyme of herpes simplex virus can convert acyclovir to its monophosphate form while host cell thymidine kinase cannot. The monophosphate form is converted to an acyclovir triphosphate, which can interfere with viral DNA replication. Topical acyclovir is applied as a 5% ointment every three hours, or up to eight times daily, for at least seven days. . . patient compliance problems for dosing in the genital areas throughout the day and throughout the night. A further problem of acyclovir has been the development resistant strains of herpes simplex, caused by a mutation of the thymidine kinase gene. Accordingly, no backup treatments are available for acyclovir-resistant herpes simplex infections. This problem exists with most antibiotic microbial treatments, but is generally not a problem non-antibiotic treatments. . . as re-epithelialization of the original lesions). The results of the study were compared to a similar study conducted with topical acyclovir and placebo (Fiddian et al, J. Antimicrob. Chem. 12:Suppl. B:67-77, 1983) and are presented together in Table 1 below:

DETD . . . Duration of Viral Median Recurrence
 DETD Symptoms Shedding Healing Rate
 (d) Time (d) Time (d) %
 Example 1 3* 1** 8 (1-17) 19.4
 (32)

<u>Acyclovir</u>	5	3	7-8	35
Placebo	8	6-9	10-13	55

*Twenty-one of twenty-four patients had a duration of symptoms of 5 or less. . .

DETD twice daily dosing (compared with 5 times daily with some treatments such as Acyclovir)

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:527765 CAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:185859
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:35885a,35888a
 TITLE: Nucleotides for topical treatment of psoriasis
 INVENTOR(S): Hostetler, Karl Y.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,580,571.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5654286	A	19970805	US 1995-485025	19950607 <<
US 5580571	A	19961203	US 1993-60258	19930512 <<
CA 2222224	AI	19961219	CA 1996-2222224	19960606 <<
WO 9640166	AI	19961219	WO 1996-US10084	19960606 <<
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,				

SE, SG
 RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
 IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

AU 9662737 A 19961230 AU 1996-62737 19960606 <--
 EP 831855 A1 19980401 EP 1996-921531 19960606 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, FI

CN 1220605 A 19990623 CN 1996-195944 19960606 <--
 JP 2002515018 T 20020521 JP 1997-502193 19960606

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1993-60258 A2 19930512
 US 1991-777683 B2 19911015
 US 1995-485025 A 19950607
 WO 1996-US10084 W 19960606

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 127:185859

PI	US 5654286 A	<u>19970805</u>	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5654286	A	19970805	US 1995-485025	19950607	<--
	US 5580571	A	19961203	US 1993-60258	19930512	<--
	CA 2222224	A1	19961219	CA 1996-2222224	19960606	<--
	WO 9640166	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US10084	19960606	<--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG					
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN					
	AU 9662737	A	19961230	AU 1996-62737	19960606	<--
	EP 831855	A1	19980401	EP 1996-921531	19960606	<--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
	CN 1220605	A	19990623	CN 1996-195944	19960606	<--
	JP 2002515018	T	20020521	JP 1997-502193	19960606	
AB	Psoriasis and other diseases of skin cell hyperproliferation are treated with topical pharmaceutical compns. containing mono-, di-, and triphosphate esters of . . .					
IT	134-46-3, 5-Fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate 796-66-7, 5-Fluorouridine monophosphate 803-98-5, 5-Fluorouridine diphosphate 1049-56-5 2018-19-1, 6-Azauridine monophosphate 2710-64-7, 5-Fluorodeoxyuridine triphosphate 3828-96-4, 5-Fluorouridine triphosphate 6198-30-7 66004-77-1, 2',3'-Dideoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate 66341-18-2, <u>Acyclovir</u> triphosphate 70711-50-1 104086-75-1 104086-76-2 104959-32-2 106867-30-5 134646-41-6 134646-42-7 167620-89-5 180297-84-1 186553-15-1					
	RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (nucleotides for topical treatment of psoriasis)					

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:96851 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>

TITLE: Method of treating lesions resulting from genital
 herpes with hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical
 compositions

INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5679655 19971021 <--
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-471323 19950602 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug
 1993
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lilling, Herbert J.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman Darby & Cushman
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1447
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:42867 USPATFULL <<LOGINID:20080928>>
 TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions utilized for treatment of diseases of cutis
 INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5631242	19970520	<--	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471334	19950602 (8)		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lilling, Herbert J.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cushman Darby & Cushman			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1451			
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.				

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:36175 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions and uses
 INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5624915		19970429 <<
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471327		19950602 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lilling, Herbert J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cushman Darby & Cushman IP Group of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1450		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:132780 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:139875
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:26883a,26886a
 TITLE: Nucleotide analogs, their preparation, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them for topical treatment of proliferative disease of the skin
 INVENTOR(S): Hostetler, Karl Y.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hostetler, Karl Y., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9640166	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US10084	19960606 <<
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,				

IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN
 US 5654286 A 19970805 US 1995-485025 19950607 <<
 AU 9662737 A 19961230 AU 1996-62737 19960606 <<
 EP 831855 A1 19980401 EP 1996-921531 19960606 <<
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, FI
 JP 2002515018 T 20020521 JP 1997-502193 19960606
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-485025 A 19950607
 US 1993-60258 A2 19930512
 WO 1996-US10084 W 19960606

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:139875

PI	WO 9640166	A1	19961219	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9640166			A1	19961219	WO 1996-US10084	19960606 <<
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN						
US 5654286	A	19970805	US 1995-485025			19950607 <<	
AU 9662737	A	19961230	AU 1996-62737			19960606 <<	
EP 831855	A1	19980401	EP 1996-921531			19960606 <<	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI							
JP 2002515018	T	20020521	JP 1997-502193			19960606	
AB . . . nucleoside analogs, DNA chain-terminating dideoxynucleoside analogs and other nucleoside analogs for the topical treatment of hyperproliferative diseases of the skin (psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, basal cell carcinoma, etc.). The useful phosphate esters of the nucleoside analogs include phosphoramidates and phosphothiorates, as well. . .							
IT 50-91-9DP, 5-Fluorodeoxyuridine, derivs. 54-25-1DP, 6-Azauridine, derivs. 134-46-3P, 5-Fluorodeoxyuridine monophosphate 147-94-4DP, Cytosine arabinoside, derivs. 316-46-1DP, 5-Fluorouridine, derivs. 342-69-8DP, 6-Methylmercaptopurine riboside, derivs. 796-66-7P, 5-Fluorouridine monophosphate 803-98-5P, 5-Fluorouridine diphosphate 1049-56-5P 2018-19-1P, 6-Azauridine monophosphate 2710-64-7P, 5-Fluorodeoxyuridine triphosphate 3416-05-5DP, derivs. 3828-96-4P, 5-Fluorouridine triphosphate 4097-22-7DP, Dideoxyadenosine, derivs. 4291-63-8DP, 2-Chlorodeoxyadenosine, derivs. 6198-30-7P 7481-89-2DP, Dideoxycytidine, derivs. 20227-41-2DP, derivs. 38819-10-2DP, derivs. 40627-14-3DP, derivs. 59277-89-3DP, Acyclovir, derivs. 60129-59-1DP, 2'-Deoxytubercidin, derivs. 66004-77-1P 66341-18-2P, Acyclovir triphosphate 69655-05-6DP, Dideoxyinosine, derivs. 70711-50-1P 82410-32-0DP, Ganciclovir, derivs. 85326-06-3DP, derivs. 104086-75-1P 104086-76-2P 104904-94-1P 104904-96-3P 104959-32-2P, 2-Chloro-2'-deoxyadenosine monophosphate 106867-30-5P 123318-82-1DP, derivs. 134646-41-6P 134646-42-7P 167620-89-5P 180297-84-1P 186553-12-8P 186553-15-1P 186553-16-2P 186553-17-3P RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (nucleotide analogs, preparation, and pharmaceutical compns. for topical treatment of proliferative skin diseases)							

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113915 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>

TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions and uses
 INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5583120		19961210 <--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471332		19950602 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lilling, Herbert J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cushman Darby & Cushman IP Group of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1449		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir, and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113914 USPATFULL <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions and uses
 INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5583119		19961210 <--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471330		19950602 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lilling, Herbert J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cushman Darby & Cushman IP Group of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1448		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling,

cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .

DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113913 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>

TITLE: Method of treating an anorectal disease using hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions

INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5583118 19961210 <--

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1995-458303 19950602 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lilling, Herbert J.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman Darby & Cushman

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1451

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .

DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:17765 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>

TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions and uses

INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 5550112 19960827 <--

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1993-101826 19930804 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-966938, filed on 30 Dec 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lilling, Herbert J.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cushman Darby & Cushman
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1427
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions and acne, which includes applying to tissues in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96155744 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Hyaluronic acid-urea pharmaceutical compositions and uses
 INVENTOR(S): Gallina, Damian J., Erie, PA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Patent Biopharmaceutics, Inc., Erie, PA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5529987	19960625	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471331	19950602	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-101826, filed on 4 Aug 1993		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lilling, Herbert J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cushman Darby & Cushman		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1427		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . erythema, edema, papules, vesicles, macules, pustules, scaling, cracking, crusting, and lesions. The invention further includes methods for the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, dermatitis, herpetic conditions, acne, skin ulcers, genital herpes lesions and anorectal disease, which includes applying to tissues in need. . .
 DETD . . . routinely in a dermatologic office setting. Normally, these conditions have been treated with various topical medications including topical corticosteroids, topical acyclovir and sometimes internal medications such as oral corticosteroids. Patients also tend to treat skin lesions with many over-the-counter medications such. . .

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996358293 EMBASE <<LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Herpes Zoster with unusual clinical course.
 AUTHOR: Mazzotta, F., Dr. (correspondence); Troccoli, T.; Garofalo,

L.; Bonifazi, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinica Dermatologica, Policlinico, University of Bari,
 Piazza G. Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy.
SOURCE: European Journal of Pediatric Dermatology, (1996)
 Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 25-30.
ISSN: 1122-7672 **CODEN:** EPDDE9
COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT:
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology
 and Virology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1997
SO European Journal of Pediatric Dermatology, (1996) Vol. 6, No. 1,
 pp. 25-30.
ISSN: 1122-7672 **CODEN:** EPDDE9
AB . . . associated with moderate pain of the scapular-humeral joint.
 These symptoms and signs led to diagnose herpes zoster and to prescribe
Acyclovir per mouth. One month later, the patient came back
 reporting a flare up of the lesions seven days after their. . . to the
 diagnosis, due to the occurrence of some psoriatic scales. A
 capillaroscopic study confirmed the diagnosis of eruptive zoster-like
psoriasis suggesting a Koebner phenomenon induced by herpes
 zoster.
RN (aciclovir) 59277-89-3; (salicylic acid) 63-36-5, 69-72-7
L11 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:7699 USPATFULL <<LOGINID::20080928>>
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory formulations for inflammatory
 diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D., Bellmore, NY, United States
 Siff, Elliott J., Westport, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcide Corporation, Norwalk, CT, United States (U.S.
 corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
US 5384134		19950124	<--
US 1993-115461		19930901 (8)	
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-930088, filed on 14 Aug 1992, now abandoned which is division of Ser. No. US 1990-543655, filed on 26 Jun 1990, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-202758, filed on 3 Jun 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4956184 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-190798, filed on 6 May 1988, now abandoned			

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5384134
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1993-115461
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Criares, T. J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Seed and Berry
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	764

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is disclosed a method for treating dermatologic diseases caused by microbial overgrowth or inflammation, such as psoriasis, fungal infections, eczema, dandruff, acne, genital herpes lesions, and leg ulcers. There is further disclosed an antiviral lubricating composition that. . .

SUMM . . . and secondary attacks become less frequent with time. Treatments include drying agents to symptomatically lessen the discomfort of the lesion. Acyclovir, applied topically, tends to decrease pain of the primary lesions, but it has not proven very effective for decreasing viral shedding or lesion duration. Topical acyclovir has not been shown to be particularly effective for reducing or treating recurrent disease.

SUMM Acyclovir is a purine nucleoside analog that is selectively cidal to the herpes simplex virus because only the thymidine kinase enzyme of herpes simplex virus can convert acyclovir to its monophosphate form while host cell thymidine kinase cannot. The monophosphate form is converted to an acyclovir triphosphate, which can interfere with viral DNA replication. Topical acyclovir is applied as a 5% ointment every three hours, or up to eight times daily, for at least seven days. . . patient compliance problems for dosing in the genital areas throughout the day and throughout the night. A further problem of acyclovir has been the development resistant strains of herpes simplex, caused by a mutation of the thymidine kinase gene. Accordingly, no backup treatments are available for acyclovir-resistant herpes simplex infections. This problem exists with most antibiotic microbial treatments, but is generally not a problem non-antibiotic treatments.

DETD . . . as re-epithelialization of the original lesions). The results of the study were compared to a similar study conducted with topical acyclovir and placebo (Fiddian et al, J. Antimicrob. Chem.

12:Suppl. B:67-77, 1983) and are presented together in Table 1 below:

Symptoms	Viral	Median	Recurrence
	Shedding	Healing	Rate
(d)	Time (d)	Time (d)	%

Example 1

3*	1**	8 (1-17)	
			19.4

(32)

<u>Acyclovir</u>			
5	3	7-8	35
Placebo	8	6-9	10-13 55

*Twenty-one of twentyfour patients had a duration of symptoms of 5 or. . .
 DETD twice daily dosing (compared with 5 times daily with some treatments such as Acyclovir)

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 22 MEDLINE ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995332542 MEDLINE <>LOGINID::20080928>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7541811

TITLE: Primary Sjogren's syndrome and psoriasis vulgaris in a case of OKT4 epitope deficiency.

AUTHOR: Tanaka H; Mizutani H; Okada H; Shimizu M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Mie University Faculty of Medicine, Tsu, Japan.

SOURCE: The Journal of dermatology, (1995 Apr) Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 262-6.
 Journal code: 7600545. ISSN: 0385-2407.

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199508
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 17 Aug 1995

SO The Journal of dermatology, (1995 Apr) Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 262-6.
 Journal code: 7600545. ISSN: 0385-2407.

AB We report a 29-year-old female OKT4 epitope deficiency patient with primary Sjogren's syndrome and psoriasis vulgaris. Immunological investigations during the prolonged clinical course of her herpes zoster revealed that she has OKT4 epitope deficiency and primary Sjogren's syndrome. She had been treated for psoriasis vulgaris for 17 years without systemic immunosuppressive therapy. Flow cytometric study revealed that her OKT4 deficiency is heterogeneous and excluded interference with the OKT4 epitope by anti OKT4 autoantibodies. The rare coexistence of primary Sjogren's syndrome and psoriasis implicates an immune disturbance due to an unusual phenotype of CD4.

CT Check Tags: Female
Acylovir; TU, therapeutic use
 Adult
 *Antigens, CD4: IM, immunology
 Biopsy
 *Epitopes: IM, immunology
 Flow Cytometry
 Herpes Zoster: CO, complications
 Herpes. . .

RN 59277-89-3 (Acylovir)

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994267277 MEDLINE <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8207272
 TITLE: AIDS and the gateway of the body.
 AUTHOR: Bandyopadhyay P; Bhawal R N; Sikdar S N; Roy A K; Roy J G;
 Bandyopadhyay D; Pal N C; Chatterjee B D
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dental Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.
 SOURCE: Journal of the Indian Medical Association, (1994 Jan) Vol. 92, No. 1, pp. 17-9.
 Journal code: 7505608. ISSN: 0019-5847.
 Report No.: PIP-099042; POP-00233840.

PUB. COUNTRY: India
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Population; AIDS
 ENTRY MONTH: 199407
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jul 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2002
 Entered Medline: 8 Jul 1994

SO Journal of the Indian Medical Association, (1994 Jan) Vol. 92, No. 1, pp. 17-9.
 Journal code: 7505608. ISSN: 0019-5847.
 Report No.: PIP-099042; POP-00233840.

AB . . . lesions in HIV-infected persons are larger and more numerous than those in children. Various cutaneous or noncutaneous noninfective conditions (e.g., psoriasis and vasculitis) are also more common in HIV-infected persons. Possible agents to control candidiasis are

ISSN: 1040-8703 CODEN: COPEE9
 AB . . . infectious and inflammatory skin diseases. Five of these drugs, calcipotriol, EMLA (eutectic mixture of local anesthetics), interferon- α 2a, cyclosporine, and acyclovir, are reviewed. Calcipotriol, a vitamin D analogue, has been shown to be useful but not curative in chronic stable plaque psoriasis in adults. Its use in children is being studied. EMLA is proving to be useful in the prevention of pain. . . of vascular lesions. Cyclosporine is a powerful immunomodulating agent. It has been used in the treatment of atopic dermatitis and psoriasis. Adverse effects limit its widespread use as a systemic agent. Topical cyclosporine has limited efficacy due to its poor penetration. Acylovir has revolutionized the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections, particularly in reducing the morbidity and mortality of neonatal herpes. Whether. . .
 RN (aciclovir) 59277-89-3; (alpha2a interferon) 76543-88-9;
 (calcipotriol) 112828-00-9, 112965-21-6; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (EMLA)
 101362-25-8

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992176613 EMBASE <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Results of treatment of genital herpes with acyclovir produced by Polfa Pharmaceutical Factory in Stargard.
 AUTHOR: Wojas, K. (correspondence); Szmacinska, E.; Pieprzny, H.; Pilat, I.; Antonowicz, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Wojewodzki Oddzial Dermatologiczny, ul. Staszica 4A, 37-450 Stalowa Wola, Poland.
 SOURCE: Przeglad Dermatologiczny, (1992) Vol. 79, No. 1-2, pp. 65-69.
 ISSN: 0033-2526 CODEN: PRDEA7
 COUNTRY: Poland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: Polish
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Polish
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Jul 1992
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jul 1992
 TI Results of treatment of genital herpes with acyclovir produced by Polfa Pharmaceutical Factory in Stargard.
 SO Przeglad Dermatologiczny, (1992) Vol. 79, No. 1-2, pp. 65-69.
 ISSN: 0033-2526 CODEN: PRDEA7
 AB . . . patients underwent PUVA treatment and other 30 patients SUP treatment, with external assist therapy. As for the clinical forms of psoriasis patients with common psoriasis were the most numerous group. During PUVA therapy patients were irradiated 3-4 times a week with average number of exposures. . . early complications in both methods were observed in 4 patients (6.7%). Both methods are valuable completion of classical treatment of psoriasis. The differences between the results of the treatments were very small.

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 22 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:20834 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9201964
 TITLE: TRANSDERMAL TRANSPORT AND INTRADERMAL DRUG TARGETING USING NOVEL CHEMICAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS
 AUTHOR: CHIKHALE, PRASHANT JAYANT [PH.D.]; BODOR, NICHOLAS S.
 [advisor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (0070)
 SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1991) Vol.
 52, No. 8B, p. 4209. Order No.: AAR9201964. 161 pages.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
 FILE SEGMENT: DAI
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19921118
 Last Updated on STN: 19921118

SO Dissertation Abstracts International, (1991) Vol. 52, No. 8B, p.
 4209. Order No.: AAR9201964. 161 pages.

AB This dissertation examines the feasibility of targeting and localizing important antiviral agents (like acyclovir) and anticancer agents (like 5-fluorouracil) specifically to the skin using novel redox-based chemical targeting systems. Such approaches should lead to improvement in the effectiveness of topically administered acyclovir in treating recurrent mucocutaneous herpes simplex virus infection of type I. Similarly, the basal cell skin carcinomas or psoriasis can be effectively treated if 5-fluorouracil could be targeted to the intra-dermal region.

Chemical Delivery Systems (CDS) for acyclovir based on oxidation (the 1,4-dihydrotrigonal moiety containing ester; A-CDS) or reduction (the lipoic acid ester; A-LipS\$\\sb2\$) in the skin were utilized to enhance the skin-partitioning ability of acyclovir and use the enzymatic activity of the skin to create metabolic chemical precursors as reservoirs for the release of acyclovir in the skin.

Thus, the dermal delivery of acyclovir was improved by 9-fold ($p < 0.025$) using A-CDS, and by 37-fold ($p < 0.001$) using A-LipS\$\\sb2\$, at 6 hours relative to underivatized acyclovir, when administered to the hairless-mouse skin, in vitro. The lipolytic ester of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU-LipS\$\\sb2\$) also managed to deliver greater 5-fluorouracil. . .

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:71577 USPATFULL <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Topical treatment of genital herpes lesions
 INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D., Bellmore, NY, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcide Corporation, Norwalk, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 4956184 19900911 <--
 APPLICATION INFO.: US 1988-202758 19880603 (7)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-190798, filed on 6 May 1988, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Friedman, Stanley J.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Seed and Berry
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 715
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is disclosed a method for treating dermatologic diseases caused by microbial overgrowth or inflammation, such as psoriasis, fungal infections, eczema, dandruff, acne, genital herpes lesions, and leg ulcers. There is further disclosed an antiviral lubricating composition that. . .

SUMM . . . and secondary attacks become less frequent with time. Treatments include drying agents to symptomatically lessen the discomfort of the lesion. Acyclovir, applied topically, tends to decrease pain of the primary lesions, but it has not proven very effective for decreasing viral shedding or lesion duration. Topical acyclovir has not been shown to be particularly effective for reducing or treating recurrent disease.

SUMM Acyclovir is a purine nucleoside analog that is selectively cidal to the herpes simplex virus because only the thymidine kinase enzyme of herpes simplex virus can convert acyclovir to its monophosphate form while host cell thymidine kinase cannot. The monophosphate form is converted to an acyclovir triphosphate, which can interfere with viral DNA replication. Topical acyclovir is applied as a 5% ointment every three hours, or. . . patient compliance problems for dosing in the genital areas throughout the day and throughout the night. A further problem of acyclovir has been the development of resistant strains of herpes simplex, caused by a mutation of the thymidine kinase gene. Accordingly, no backup treatments are available for acyclovir-resistant herpes simplex infections. This problem exists with most antibiotic antimicrobial treatments, but is generally not a problem for non-antibiotic treatments.

DETD . . . as re-epithelialization of the original lesions). The results of the study were compared to a similar study conducted with topical acyclovir and placebo (Fiddian et al., J. Antimicrob. Chem. 12:Suppl. B:67-77, 1983) and are presented together in Table 1 below:

DETD	Duration of		
	Viral	Median	Recurrence
Symptoms	Shedding	Healing	Rate
(d)	Time (d)	Time (d)	%

Example 1			
3*	1**	8 (1-17)	19.4
(32)			
<u>Acyclovir</u>	5	3	7-8 35
Placebo	8	6-9	10-13 55

*Twenty-one of twentyfour patients had a duration of symptoms of 5 or. . . DETD twice daily dosing (compared with 5 times daily with some treatments such as Acyclovir)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990140613 EMBASE <>LOGINID::20080928>>
 TITLE: Common cutaneous disorders in athletes.
 AUTHOR: Conklin, R.J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, University of British Columbia,
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 ISSN: 0112-1642 CODEN: SPMEE7
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ISSN: 0112-1642 CODEN: SPMEET
AB . . . be treated with any drying agents (e.g. alcohol) as they are as effective as more expensive topical agents such as acyclovir.
Molluscum contagiosum may be spread by close contact or water contact and is treated by superficial incision, cryotherapy or standard. . . normal foot function and minimal surgical procedures. Paronychia is treated best by wedge resection. Sweat and friction may aggravate pre-existing psoriasis, acne, atopic dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis. Allergic contact dermatitis may be caused by dyes, rubber chemicals or glues associated. . .

=>

---Logging off of STN---

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